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take a theory of social progress developed by a given thinker and apply it to a country whose social history and conditions differ widely from those of the country in which the theory itself was developed. Nevertheless Dr. Northcott does make valuable suggestions as to reforms which are needed in Australia in the fields of agriculture, land settlement, industrial relations, education, and legislation. Most of these suggestions are applicable to the United States as well as to Australia, although it is possible that the need for them is more appreciated, just at present, in this country than in Australia. The book contains a good but by no means complete bibliography and an index.

M. B. HAMMOND

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The People's Part in Peace. By ORDWAY TEAD. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1918. Pp. 156. \$1.10.

This little book, published before the signing of the armistice, is designed by the author to bring before the people rather than before scholars "ideas and suggestions which are necessary to the securing of a permanent peace." Mr. Tead limits himself to a consideration of the economic issues involved in international reorganization, not because he is oblivious to other issues, but because he considers the economic question "of preponderantly greater importance." In addition to the Introduction, the chapter headings of the book are: "The League of Nations," "The Economic Guarantees of Peace," "International Labor Legislation," "The Basis of Representation," "The National Economy," "The Spiritual Guarantees of Peace."

The chapters on "The Economic Guarantees of Peace" and "The Basis of Representation" are especially suggestive, at least to the lay reader. Emphasis throughout is placed on the need, first, of a clear determination of international functions as distinguished from purely national functions, and second, the development of structures that will efficiently serve these functions. In this respect a plea is made for a scientific distribution of the world's raw materials, shipping, circulating capital, and labor supply, on the basis of "demonstrated need." Mr. Tead argues that international tribunals should be established to deal with these as well as with other international functions, and that representation to these tribunals should be made on the basis of distinct interests, rather than on the basis of nationality or the geographical unit. "The economic guarantees of peace lie in the direction of a

liberal world control of the essential problems that occasion ill-will, distrust, and war" (p. 70).

This little volume should be read by all those who still adhere to the old mercantilist theory and the policy of national isolation.

R. D. McKENZIE

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A League of Nations. Compiled by EDITH M. PHELPS. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. \$1.50.

The League of Nations. By HORACE MEYER KALLEN. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1919. \$1.50.

These are two timely books on a subject of vital current interest. The first is a collection of selected articles issued in "The Handbook Series." The first edition was published in December, 1918. This third edition has added material, including the text of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, and President Wilson's speech accompanying the reading of the constitution. The volume contains a very helpful bibliography. The selections are classified under these headings: "The Historical Background"; "Organized Effort to Promote a League of Nations"; "A League of Nations Endorsed"; "Discussion." A further classification of the selections in the last group would have added greatly to the value of the book—something to indicate the attitude and point of the discussions.

Dr. Kallen's book was written shortly before the armistice. For a year or more "a body of men of affairs, university men and journalists, mostly editors, have given themselves to the collective consideration of the economic and political relations between states and peoples in so far as these have been factors in causing, and must be dealt with in ending, this civil war." A committee, consisting of Mr. Ralph S. Rounds, of the New York bar, and Dr. Kallen, "were designated to organize and conduct an investigation, of which the result is the present monograph." Starting with the vigorous assertion, "The League of Nations is inevitable," the author proceeds with a discussion of the organization of the League, every important phase of international relationship receiving recognition in the proposed organization:

1. The International Council is the supreme organ of the League
2. The International Commissions on
 - a) Armaments
 - b) Industrial commerce, with subcommissions on (1) Raw materials; (2) Food; (3) Waterways; (4) Highways; (5) Airways; (6) Communications: (a) post, (b) cables, (c) telephones, (d) wireless; (7) Shipping